"Pakistan Kashmir main sainya Hastak-shap Karega"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our security forces are in readiness to repulse any such misadventure, if resorted to by Pakistan.

गुजरात में "सी बर्ड" नौसैनिक अड्डा

472. **श्री चीमनभाई हरीभाई शुक्ल**: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में "सी बर्ड"नौसैनिक अड्डा का शिलान्यास करने के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा कच्छ क्षेत्र में इस अड्डे को स्थापित करने के लिए प्राथमिकता दी गई है;

(ग) यदि हां,तो इस परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत कितनी है तथा "सी बर्ड" नैसैनिक अड्डा के प्रथम चरण से संबंधित कार्यो को कब शुरू किया गया था तथा इन्हें पूरा करने के लिए क्या समय निर्धारित किया गया था ;

(घ) प्रस्तावित परियोजना कितने चरणों में पूरी हो जायेंगे; और

(ड) विभिन्न चरणों की अनुमानित लागत सहित इसके कार्यान्वयन का ब्यौरा क्या है और चरण-वार कार्य शुरू करने हेतु क्या समय नियत किया गया हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन.वी.एन.सोमू): (क) और (ख) जी,नहीं।

(ग) से (ड) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Shortage of quality for IAF aircrafts

473. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJ ARY: Wil the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Govemment are aware that shortage of quality spares hampers the efficiency of IAF planes;

(b) if so, the reasons for shortage of quality spares for IAF aircrafts; and

(c) the steps Government have taken/ propose to take to remove the shortage

of spares?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI N.V.N. SOMU): (a) There is no shortage of quality spares required for maintenance of IAF aircraft.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Indian firshcrmen abducted by Pakistan

474. SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased so state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has abducted fishermen from within the Indian Economic Zone;

(b) whehter the matter was taken up with Pakistan any time by Govemment;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and when the fishermen will be got repatriated; and

(d) if not, the steps Govemment prop ose to take in the matter to help the families of these fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d) According to available information 230 Indian fishermen are in custody in Pakistan. Incidents of capture of Indian fishermen by Pakistani Security Agencies occur periodically, off the Coast of Gujarat, close to the national maritime boundary which has not been finalized yet.

In all such cases, Govemment of India immediately take up the matter of early release and repatriation of captured of Indian fishermen with the Govemment of Pakistan. Govemment is also pursuing vigorously all the cases of Indian fishermen currently under detention in Pakistan. This matter was also taken up at the meeting on 18.12.96 between External Affairs Minister and the visiting Foreign Minister of Pakistan. It was decided that data should be exchanged by both sides and the concerned officials would meet as

soon as possible to address this issue. The requisite up-to-date data is being compiled.

Government would continue to make sustained efforts to seek the early release and repatriation of Indian fishermen in Pak custody.

Demand of AWHRC to set up a Commission on trafficking of women and children in South Asia

475. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a representation to the SAARC Foreign Ministers, the Asian Women Human Rights Council (AWHRC) has demanded setting up of a commission to probe into trafficking in women and children in South Asia and human rights violations of these women detained as illegal immigrants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of SAARC Foreign Ministers in general and that of the Government of India in particular with regard to the demand of AWHRC?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): <a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Representatives of the Asian Women Human Rights Council (AWHRC) and the supporting groups of the South Asian Alliance Against trafficking had asked for a'meeting with the Foreign Ministers of the SAARC Countries. On my request, the SAARC Foreign Ministers, who attended the Seventeenth Session of the SAARC Council of Ministers in New Delhi on December 19-20, 1996, collectively met the AWHRC representatives and the latter, in a rep-resentation to the SAARC Foreign Ministers urged setting up of a Commission to investigate trafficking in women and children in South Asia and human rights violations of women detained as illegal migrants, and through mechanisms under which affected persons can seek unconditional and non-discriminatory support and assistance.

(c) The SAARC Foreign Ministers noted the suggestions put forward by the AWHRC on the issue of trafficking in women and children in South Asian countries, which has been under consideration by SAARC, including *inter alia* an appraisal conducted recently on Girl Children in Exceptionally Difficult Circumstances (GCEDC) in the region.

Repatriation of Bangladesh refugees

476. SHRI RAJU BHAI A. PARMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent exchange of visits between Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh, any agreement for re patriation of Bangladesh refugees was reached; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the number of such refugees settled at various places in India and the specific arrangements for their return and reset tlement?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b) During the recent exchange of visits of Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh, while a formal agreement for repatriation of Bangladesh refugees was not worked out, in response to a suggestion from India, the Government of Bangladesh had indicated that a delegation including Members of Parliament from Chittagong Hill Tracts area in Bangladesh, would visit Chakma refugee camps in Tripura and encourage the refugees to return to Bangladesh. As per details received from the State Govemment, in August 1996, there were 49, 125 Chakma refugees in 6 refugee camps in Tripura.